

XII.—*Rhynchotal Miscellanea*.—By W. L. DISTANT.

PLATE XV.

PART I.—AFRICAN *TINGIDIDÆ*.

In recently studying the African *Tingididæ*, I was under the greatest obligation to Dr. Yngve Sjöstedt, of the Stockholm Museum, for lending me typical specimens of Stål's African species. Nearly all of these are here figured, and with one exception, so far as I am aware, they, with the new species and genus here described, constitute the first illustrations of Ethiopian *Tingididæ*. However carefully these small insects may be described, it is almost impossible to recognise them specifically—if not generically—without the aid of a good figure. I have also enumerated all the species known to me which have been described from Africa. I have not included Madagascar, nor the other African islands.

It is greatly to be desired that entomologists in all parts of Africa would pay some attention to these interesting insects. Lethierry and Séverin in their Catalogue published in 1896 enumerated 335 species for the whole world. Since then Mr. Champion, who collected in Central America, has for that region alone enumerated seventy-eight species, of which sixty-six were previously undescribed, and required the proposal of seven new genera. This will give some idea of what may be done in Africa, where at present I can now only refer to twenty-six species distributed in twelve genera.

FAMILY *TINGIDIDÆ*.SUB-FAMILY *PIESMINÆ*.*PIESMA DILUTA* (Pl. XV., fig. 1).

Zosmerus dilutus, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh., 1855, p. 37. 1.; Hem. Afr. iii. p. 26. 1 (1865).

Piesma diluta, Stål, En. Hem. iii. p. 115 (1873).

Hab. "Caffraria" (Stockholm Mus.).

SUB-FAMILY TINGIDINÆ.

CANTACADER TENUIPES (Pl. XV., fig. 2).

Cantacader tenuipes, Stål, Hem. Afr. iii. p. 26 (1865); En. Hem. iii. p. 116 (1873).

Hab. Sierra Leone (Stockholm Mus.).

CANTACADER AFZELII (Pl. XV., fig. 3).

Cantacader Afzelii, Stål, En. Hem. iii. p. 116 (1873).

Hab. Sierra Leone (Stockholm Mus.).

CANTACADER ATTENUATUS, sp. n.

Pale brownish ochraceous; apical joint of the antennæ and apices of the tarsi fuscous; eyes, and a small lateral marginal spot at about middle of hemelytra, black; head very obsoletely punctate; pronotum coarsely punctate, strongly tricarinate, the lateral margins carinately elevated, the arcuate transverse carina also equally well developed; hemelytra thickly reticulate, discoidal area about as wide as the subcostal area, well defined by marginal carination.

Long. 4 mm.; max. lat. abdom. 2 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Coll. Dist.).

PHATNOMA ÆTHIOPS, sp. n. (Pl. XV., fig. 12).

Pale brownish ochraceous; head, central disk of pronotum and some small lateral marginal spots, a spot at base of scutellum, a very irregular transverse fascia to hemelytra crossing the discoidal area before centre, and some minute subapical spots to same, some transverse spots to costal area, and small spots to sutural area, dark fuscous; femora fuscous above; antennæ mutilated in type. Pronotum moderately ampliata and reflexed, rounded posteriorly, the anterior angles minutely spinous, the disk punctate and tricarinate; hemelytra broad, ovate, their lateral margins regularly convex, discoidal area much wider than subcostal, separated by a sharply raised carina.

Long. 3 mm.; max. lat., about $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (S. Afr. Mus. and Coll. Dist.).

PHATNOMA TESTACEA, sp. n. (Pl. XV., fig. 13).

Very pale ochraceous; head, different carinæ, and the femora brownish ochraceous; pronotum with the lateral margins less dilated and much more oblique than in *P. æthiops*, the disk punctate

and tricarinate: hemelytra with the discoidal area narrower and the costal area broader than in that species, discoidal area crossed by two very distinct transverse carinae.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 mm.; max. lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ – $1\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (S. Afr. Mus. and Coll. Dist.).

PHATNOMA HUMERALIS, sp. n. (Pl. XV., fig. 14.).

Ochraceous with a strong purplish tinge; head and central disk of pronotum fuscous; costal and subcostal membranes, subhyaline, with fuscous cellular markings; pronotum with the lateral areas and angles pale ochraceous, the last strongly and angularly produced, their apices terminating in three acute spines, disk punctate and tricarinate; hemelytra broadly rounded, the discoidal area being much broader than the subcostal, and irregularly transversely and longitudinally carinate.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; max. lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (S. Afr. Mus. and Coll. Dist.).

PHATNOMA OBESA, sp. n. (Pl. XV., fig. 16).

Pale brownish-ochraceous, lateral discal areas of pronotum, and subcostal areas of hemelytra pale hyaline minutely speckled with pale fuscous; a distinct transverse black fascia on anterior area of pronotum, the lateral margins of which are very strongly recurved upward, convexly rounded, their edges broadly recurved, disk strongly punctate and tricarinate, anterior margin truncate, lateral margins of the hemelytra upwardly recurved, moderately convex, discoidal area about as broad as the costal and subcostal areas together, irregularly transversely and longitudinally carinate.

Long. 3 mm.; max. lat. $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (Coll. Dist.).

CNEMIANDRUS, gen. nov.

Rostrum reaching or slightly passing the posterior coxae; rostral groove parallel and reaching the posterior coxae; antennae short, moderately slender, fourth joint a little longest and incrassated; head subtriangular, convex above, apex with two very obscure short obtuse spines, and a short spinous tubercle on each lateral margin near apex; pronotum with the posterior disk and the anterior marginal area gibbous, between which the surface is distinctly foveate, the base truncate, the lateral margins concavely sinuate, the

lateral angles broadly rounded, the disk distinctly tricarinate, with a fainter and much more obscure carination on each lateral area; hemelytra opaque, closely and finely reticulate, with a well-defined clavus, and sutural, discoidal, subcostal and costal areas, the discoidal area well defined by a raised carina, the discoidal and subcostal areas with a few raised transverse lines, much more distinct on the subcostal area; legs somewhat short, femora slightly thickened.

CNEMIANDRUS TYPICUS, sp. n. (Pl. XV., fig. 18).

Dull pale ochraceous, opaque, the sutural area paler; apical joint of antennæ and the tarsi subpiceous; head and pronotum coarsely punctate, antennæ with the second and third joints subequal in length, fourth slightly longest, thickened and fusiform; other structural characters as detailed in generic diagnosis.

Long. $2\frac{1}{2}$ –3 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (S. Afr. Mus. and Coll. Dist.).

CERATINODERMA FORNICATA (Pl. XV., fig. 4).

Ceratinoderma fornicata, Stål, En. Hem. iii. p. 117 (1873).

Hab. Caffraria (Stockholm Mus.).

GENUS LEPTOSTYLA.

Leptostyla, Stål, En. Hem. iii. pp. 120, 125 (1873); Champ. Biol. Centr. Amer. Rhynch. ii. p. 11. (1897).

Although this somewhat extensive genus has hitherto been considered an exclusively American one, I have little hesitation in including this African species, taking Mr. Champion's amplified generic characters (*supra*), especially as regards the size of the pronotal hood, which in the species described below exhibits the maximum of development.

LEPTOSTYLA NATALICOLA, sp. n. (Pl. XV., fig. 15).

Moderately elongate, broad, pale hyaline; head, disk, posterior area and lateral margins of pronotum, sutural area and an oblique subapical fascia to the hemelytra umber-brown; antennæ ochraceous, slightly fuscous at apices; venation of the hemelytra pale brownish, sutural area with an elongate excavate blackish spot. Head with three long and acutely pointed spines—one median and two lateral; antennæ with the first joint about twice as long as second; pronotal

margins very broadly produced upwardly and forwardly, their apices convexly rounded; hemelytra gradually widening from the base where their margins are obliquely convex, their apices broad and angularly rounded.

Long. $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.; max. lat. $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Pt. Natal (Gueinzus—Brit. Mus.).

COPIMUM GLABRICORNE.

Copium glabricorne, Montand. Revue d'Entom. xi. p. 267 (1892).

Hab. Mozambique.

PHYLLONTOCHILA ALATICOLLIS (Pl. XV., fig. 5).

Phyllontocheila alaticollis, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh., 1885, p. 37, 2.

Monanthia (Phyllontochila) alaticollis, Stål, Hem. Afr. iii. p. 27 (1865).

Phyllontochila alaticollis, Stål, En. Hem. iii. p. 128 (1873).

Hab. Caffraria (Stockholm Mus.).

PHYLLONTOCHILA WAHLBERGI.

Phyllontocheila wahlbergi, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh., 1855, p. 37, 1.

Monanthia (Phyllontochila) wahlbergi, Stål, Hem. Afr. iii. p. 27 (1865).

Phyllontochila wahlbergii, Stål, En. Hem. iii. p. 128 (1873).

Hab. Caffraria (Stockholm Mus.).

PHYLLONTOCHILA DILATATA.

Tingis dilatata, Guér, Mag. Zool., 1831.

Hab. West Africa; Rhodesia.

PHYLLONTOCHILA MAYRI.

Phyllontochila mayri, Hagl., Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh., 1895, p. 471.

Hab. W. Africa; Cameroons.

PHYLLONTOCHILA CAFER, sp. n. (Pl. XV., fig. 17).

Somewhat greyishly fuscous, lateral margins of pronotum and hemelytra pale hyaline, more or less spotted and marked with fuscous; antennæ pale ochraceous, moderately pilose, first and second joints brownish, apical joint dark fuscous; pronotum with the disk dark fuscous, the tricarination and the hood pale ochraceous, the lateral margins laminately dilated and convex, broadest

anteriorly; hemelytra closely reticulate, discoidal area much broader than the subcostal area; body beneath fuscous; legs ochraceous.

Long. 3 mm.; max. lat. 2 mm.

Hab. Cape Colony (S. Afr. Mus. and Coll. Dist.).

LASIIACANTHA ODONTOSOMA (Pl. XV., fig. 6).

Tingis (Lasiacantha) odontosoma, Stål, En. Hem. iii. p. 130 (1873).

Hab. Sierra Leone (Stockholm Mus.).

ELASMOGNATHUS FIEBERI (Pl. XV., fig. 7).

Elasmognathus fieberi, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh., 1855, p. 38, 1; En. Hem. iii. p. 129 (1873).

Monanthia (Elasmognathus) fieberi, Stål, Hem. Afr. iii. p. 29, 7 (1865).

Hab. Caffraria (Stockholm Mus.).

CYSTECHILA CAFFRA (Pl. XV., fig. 8).

Cystechila caffra, Stål, En. Hem. iii. p. 129 (1873).

Hab. Caffraria (Stockholm Mus.).

CYSTECHILA SORDIDA.

Monanthia (Physatocheila) sordida, Stål, Freg. Eug. resa, Ins. Hem. p. 259, 109 (1859).

Monanthia (Physatochila) sordida, Stål, Hem. Afr. iii. p. 29, 6 (1865).

Cystechila sordida, Stål, En. Hem. iii. p. 129 (1873).

Hab. Cape Good Hope (Stockholm Mus.).

MONANTHIA ORNATELLA (Pl. XV., fig. 9).

Tropidocheila ornatella, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh., 1855, p. 37, 1.

Monanthia (Physatochila) ornatella, Stål, Hem. Afr. iii. p. 28, 3 (1865).

Monanthia (Compseuta) ornatella, Stål, En. Hem. iii. p. 133 (1873).

Hab. Caffraria (Stockholm Mus.).

MONANTHIA NATALENSIS (Pl. XV., fig. 10).

Physatocheila natalensis, Stål, Öfv. Vet.-Ak. Förh., 1855, p. 38, 1.

Monanthia (Physatochila) natalensis, Stål, Hem. Afr. iii. p. 28, 4 (1865).

Monanthia (*Compseuta*) *natalensis*, Stål, En. Hem. iii. p. 133 (1873).
Hab. Caffraria (Stockholm Mus.).

MONANTHIA FEMORALIS.

Monanthia (*Compseuta*) *femoralis*, Stål, En. Hem. iii. p. 133 (1873).
Hab. Caffraria (Stockholm Mus.).

MONANTHIA CAPENSIS.

Piesma capensis, Walk. Cat. Het. vii. p. 6, 12 (1873).

MONANTHIA PICTURATA, sp. n. (Pl. XV., fig. 11).

Greyish; mottled with fuscous; antennæ and legs ochraceous, apical joints of the antennæ and the tarsi black; hemelytra with a black basal line and a lineate black subapical spot at outer margin of discoidal area, the inner margin of this area also defined by the same colour; costal area pellucid marked with transverse black lines; margins of the sutural area narrowly black. Antennæ a little shorter than the body; first and second joints subequal in length; pronotum posteriorly dilated; hemelytra distinctly amplified from base to beyond middle, and then moderately narrowed to apex which is rounded.

Long. $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab. Cape Colony; Stellenbosch. (Peringuey—Coll. S. Afr. Mus.)

PART II.—RHYNCHOTA FROM THE TRANSVAAL, MASHONALAND, AND BRITISH NYASALAND.

In the 'Annals and Magazine of Natural History' (Ser. 7, vol. ii. pp. 294–315 (1898), I gave an enumeration of the species belonging to the Family PENTATOMIDÆ, which I had collected and acquired in the Transvaal; of those collected by Mr. Guy A. K. Marshall, near Salisbury, Mashonaland; and others received from Dr. Percy Rendall in Nyasaland. I now continue the enumeration of similar material belonging to the Family COREIDÆ.

HETEROPTERA FROM THE TRANSVAAL.

FAMILY COREIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY COREINÆ.

DIVISION MICTARIA.

- Holopterna alata*, Westw. Pretoria (W. L. D.); Barberton (Rendall); Lydenburg Distr. (Pret. Mus.).
- Anoplocnemis curvipes*, Fabr. Pretoria (W. L. D.); Barberton (Rendall); Lydenburg Distr. (Pret. Mus.).
- „ *montandoni*, Dist. Lydenburg Distr. (Pret. Mus.).
- „ *annulicornis*, Germ. Waterberg District, Warm Baths (W. L. D.); Pretoria (W. L. D.).
- „ *caffra*, Stål. Lydenburg Distr. (Coll. Dist. and Pret. Mus.).
- „ *apicalis*, Germ. Pretoria (W. L. D.); Barberton (Rendall).
- „ *dallasianus*, Leth. and Sev. Krugersdorp. (Brit. Mus.).
- „ *pagana*, Dall. Krugersdorp (Coll. Dist.).

DIVISION PETASCELARIA.

- Petillia mormo*, Stål. Barberton.
- Petascelis remipes*, Sign. Pretoria (W. L. D.); Barberton (Rendall).
- Carlisis wahlbergi*, Stål. Lydenburg Distr.

DIVISION DALADERARIA.

Elasmogaster africanus, Dall. Lydenburg Distr. (Pret. Mus.).

DIVISION HOMEOCERARIA.

- Homoeocerus magnicornis*, Burm. Pretoria (W. L. D.); Barberton (Rendall); Lydenburg Distr. (Pret. Mus.)
 „ *auriculatus*, Stål. Pretoria (W. L. D.); Lydenburg Distr. (Pret. Mus.).
 „ *annulatus*, Thunb. Pretoria (W. L. D.); Barberton (Rendall); Lydenburg Distr. (Pret. Mus.).
 „ *nigricornis*, Germ. Transvaal (no exact local.—Coll. Dist.).
 „ *plagiatus*, Germ. Barberton (Rendall); Pretoria (W. L. D.); Johannesburg (A. Ross); Lydenburg Distr. (Pret. Mus.).
 „ *wealei*, Dist. Barberton (Rendall).
 „ *perpolitus*, sp. n. Barberton (Rendall).
 „ *scutellatus*, sp. n. Lydenburg Distr. (Coll. Dist. and Pret. Mus.).
 „ *discolor*, Stål. Lydenburg Distr. (Coll. Dist. and Pret. Mus.).

DIVISION LATIMBARIA.

Latimbus punctatus, Dall. Pretoria (W. L. D.).

DIVISION ANISOSCELARIA.

Leptoglossus membranaceus, Fabr. Lydenburg Distr. (Pret. Mus.).

DIVISION PHYSOMERARIA.

- Rhyticoris terminalis*, Burm. Lydenburg Distr. (Pret. Mus.).
Acanthocoris fasciculatus, Fabr. Barberton (Rendall).
 „ *lugens*, Stål. Pretoria (W. L. D.).
 „ *scrofa*, Germ. Pretoria (Pret. Mus.); Zoutpansberg (Kaesner).
Petalocnemis apicalis, Dall. Pretoria (Pret. Mus.).
Choerommatatus indutus, Stål. Lydenburg Distr. (Pret. Mus. and Coll. Dist.).

DIVISION PENDULINARIA.

- Pendulinus hasticornis*, Thunb. Lydenburg Distr. (Pret. Mus.).
 „ *fimbriatus*, sp. n. Lydenburg Distr. (Pret. Mus. and Coll. Dist.).

DIVISION GONOCERARIA.

- Plinacthus pungens*, Thunb. Pretoria (W. L. D.).
 „ *falcatus*, Dist. Pretoria (W. L. D.).
Cletus varius, Dall. Pretoria (W. L. D.).
 „ *pusillus*, Dall. Pretoria (W. L. D.).
 „ *ochraceus*, H. S. Pretoria (W. L. D.); Barberton (Rendall); Zoutpansberg (Kaesner).

SUB-FAMILY PSEUDOPHLOEINÆ.

- Acanthomia natalensis*, Stål. Klerksdorp (Coll. Dist.); Lydenburg Distr. (Coll. Dist. and Pret. Mus.).
Brotheus viridis, gen. and sp. n. Pretoria (W. L. D.).

SUB-FAMILY ALYDINÆ.

DIVISION STENOCEPHALARIA.

- Stenocephalus testaceus*, Stål. Pretoria (Coll. Dist. and Pret. Mus.).

DIVISION ALYDARIA.

- Euthetus leucopæcilus*, Stål. Barberton (Rendall).

HOMOEOCERUS PERPOLITUS, sp. n.

Head, antennæ, pronotum, rostrum, body beneath and legs pale ochraceous; basal margin of pronotum, scutellum, and corium, purplish brown; anterior lateral margins of the corium, and the connexivum pale ochraceous; anterior lateral margins of the pronotum black; lateral margins of the head blackly punctate; eyes castaneous; membrane bronzy. Antennæ incrassate, basal joint thickest and a little shorter than second, and about equal in length to third joint, fourth joint shortest and attenuated at each end; pronotum with an indistinct fascia of dark punctures at anterior margin, and with the basal dark margin thickly and dis-

tinely punctate; scutellum and corium thickly and distinctly punctate, the lateral margins of the corium levigate; rostrum extending to between the anterior and intermediate coxæ, its apex black. Lateral pronotal angles prominent, apices broadly subacute.

Long. 15 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 5 mm.

Hab. Transvaal; Barberton (Rendall).

HOMEOCERUS SCUTELLATUS, sp. n.

Body above and beneath and legs, ochraceous; antennæ, base of pronotum, corium—excluding lateral and apical margins, the last broad—and the tarsi purplish brown; fourth joint of antennæ, apex of third joint, and anterior lateral margins of pronotum piceous; scutellum very pale ochraceous; membrane bronzy; abdomen beneath with an obscure lateral fascia on each side, furrowed on the fourth, fifth, and sixth segments, and outwardly margined by two small black spots on the second and third segments. Antennæ incrassated, basal joint thickest and shorter than either second or third joints, second longer than third, fourth shortest; head, pronotum, and corium thickly and finely punctate; scutellum transversely wrinkled and punctate; lateral and apical margins of the corium impunctate; rostrum almost reaching the intermediate coxæ. Lateral pronotal angles prominent, broadly subacute, and distinctly upwardly reflexed.

Long. 17 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 6 mm.

Hab. Transvaal; Lydenburg Dist. (Pret. Mus. and Coll. Dist.).

PENDULINUS FIMBRIATUS, sp. n.

Above dark brownish ochraceous; corium with about two-thirds of the lateral margin from base and lateral margins of pronotum—very narrowly—dark olivaceous green; membrane bronzy black; connexivum castaneous; antennæ castaneous, the apical joint brownish ochraceous; body beneath and rostrum very pale ochraceous; rostrum with a central piceous line; legs brownish ochraceous. Antennæ with the first, second, and third joints almost subequal in length, third slightly longest, fourth shortest and palest at base; pronotum and scutellum thickly and distinctly punctate, corium and head more finely punctate; rostrum passing the intermediate coxæ; sternum very distinctly, and abdomen very obscurely punctate; lateral angles of the pronotum rounded, subprominent.

Long. 20 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 6 mm.

Hab. Transvaal; Lydenburg Distr. (Pret. Mus. and Coll. Dist.).

BROTHEUS, gen. nov.

Body moderately elongate; head robust, broad, a little swollen between the eyes, ocelli placed a little behind eyes and about as far apart from them as from each other; a distinct, slender, somewhat outwardly directed spine on each side before base of antennæ; antennæ robust, basal joint stoutly incrassate throughout, prominently and coarsely hirsute on both sides, about as long as the head, remaining joints more slender, second slightly longer than the third, fourth short and cylindrical; eyes less remote from base than from apex, nonprominent and somewhat adpressed; pronotum with the anterior area deflected, the lateral margins concavely sinuate, the lateral angles prominent or prominently spinous; scutellum moderately small and triangular, corium a little longer than the membrane which has mostly longitudinal veins; rostrum inserted below the apex of the head and just passing the intermediate coxæ; third joint longest; mesosternum with a central sulcation; legs normal, femora moderately thickened.

BROTHEUS VIRIDIS, sp. n.

Pale greenish; head, anterior area of pronotum, and suffusions to body beneath, sometimes the whole of mesonotum—and legs, greenish ochraceous; apical joint of the antennæ and lateral angles of the pronotum, pale sanguineous; corium with a pale spot on the apical margin; membrane pale hyaline. Above thickly punctate; pronotum with a subobsolete central levigate line, lateral angles variable, generally moderately prominent and obtusely angulated, slightly directed upwardly—in one specimen the apices are distinctly acutely spinous; body beneath thickly but more obscurely punctate than above.

Long. 9–10 mm.

Hab. Transvaal: Pretoria (W. L. D.).

HETEROPTERA FROM MASHONALAND.

FAMILY COREIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY COREINÆ.

DIVISION MICTARIA.

Anoplocnemis curvipes, Fabr. Salisbury.

„ *montandoni*, Dist. Salisbury.

- Anoplocnemis tomento-virgata*, Stål. Salisbury.
 „ *apicalis*, Germ. Salisbury.

DIVISION PETASCELARIA.

- Petascelis remipes*, Sign. Salisbury.
Carlisis wahlbergi, Stål. Salisbury.

DIVISION HOMEOCERARIA.

- Homoeocerus auriculatus*, Stål. Umfuli River.
 „ *bicolor*, Germ. Salisbury.

DIVISION PHYSOMERARIA.

- Acanthocoris fasciculatus*, Fabr. Salisbury.

DIVISION GONOCERARIA.

- Cletus, varius*, Dall. Salisbury.
 „ *decoratus*, sp. n. Salisbury.

SUB-FAMILY ALYDINÆ.

- Euthetus limbatus*, sp. n. Umfuli River.
 „ *stigmatosus*, sp. n. Salisbury.

CLETUS DECORATUS, sp. n.

Brownish ochraceous, thickly and darkly punctate; a central line continued through head and pronotum to a central slightly curved fascia between the lateral angles, lateral margins of head and pronotum, posterior pronotal lateral margins, lateral margins, apex, and a central fascia to scutellum, lateral margins—excluding apex, apical margins, and veins to corium, ochraceous; membrane pale fuliginous; body beneath and legs brownish ochraceous, disk of abdomen and the femora minutely spotted with black; two obscure dark fasciæ traversing the lateral areas of sternum and abdomen; antennæ brownish ochraceous, second joint longest, third and fourth joints almost subequal in length.

Long. 10–12 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. $4\frac{1}{2}$ –5 mm.

Hab. Mashonaland: Salisbury (G. A. K. Marshall).

EUTHETUS LIMBATUS, sp. n.

Black; lateral margins of corium broadly ochraceous; body beneath black; a spot on lateral margins of head behind eyes, a spot near intermediate coxæ, some spots at base of lateral margins of abdomen and a large oblique spot on third abdominal segment reddish ochraceous; anterior margin of prosternum, coxæ, and posterior angles and margin of metasternum, ochraceous; legs brownish ochraceous, apices of femora black preceded by a reddish-ochraceous annulation; antennæ ochraceous, apices of the first and second joints, and the whole of the third and fourth joints—excluding bases—piceous. Body above distinctly punctate, the lateral margins of the corium obscurely punctate; second joint of antennæ short, apical joint longest.

Long. 10 mm.

Hab. Mashonaland: Umfuli River (G. A. K. Marshall).

EUTHETUS STIGMOSUS, sp. n.

Head, anterior margin of pronotum, rostrum, body beneath, and legs, black; pronotum brownish ochraceous, its posterior-lateral and posterior margins luteous, and with a dark central longitudinal fascia; scutellum black, its apex luteous; corium ochraceous with a distinct cell near inner angle; membrane pale bronzy; a broad fascia commencing at apex of head and continued through lateral areas of head and sternum, posterior angles and posterior margin of metasternum, angulated lateral margins of abdomen—not extending to apex—an oblique spot to third abdominal segment, and the posterior coxæ luteous; antennæ piceous, the bases of second and fourth joints pale brownish; femora with a pale narrow subapical annulation.

Long. 11 mm.

Hab. Mashonaland: Salisbury (G. A. K. Marshall).

HETEROPTERA FROM BRITISH NYASALAND.

FAMILY COREIDÆ.

SUB-FAMILY COREINÆ.

DIVISION MICTARIA.

Phyllogonia limosa, Walk. Fort Johnston.

Cossutia flaveola, Dru. Zomba.

Cossutia stâli, Sign. Zomba.

Anoplocnemis curvipes, Fabr. Fort Johnston and Zomba.

DIVISION **PETASCELARIA.**

Petascelis remipes, Sign. Zomba.

DIVISION **DALADERARIA.**

Dalader africanus, Dall. Fort Johnston.

DIVISION **PHYSOMERARIA.**

Acanthocoris granosus, Stâl. Fort Johnston and Zomba.

DIVISION **GONOCERARIA.**

Cletus capensis, Westw. Fort Johnston.

„ *ochraceous*, H. S. Fort Johnston.

PART III.—DESCRIPTIONS OF SOME NEW SPECIES
FROM VARIOUS LOCALITIES.

FAMILY PENTATOMIDÆ.

SEVERINIELLA CAMERONI, sp. n.

Luteous, irregularly darkly punctate, the punctures black on head and pronotum, castaneous on scutellum; lateral marginal areas of the pronotum luteous, sparingly punctate; scutellum very indistinctly rugulose, the surface interspersed with levigate, luteous rugulosity; sternum piceous, opaque, lateral areas of prosternum, lateral margins of meso- and metasterna, coxæ, and legs, luteous; apices of femora and bases of tibiæ narrowly piceous; abdomen brownish ochraceous, the lateral areas a little paler beyond the stigmata; ocelli black.

♂. Head from base to apex of anterior process very slightly longer than scutellum, the prolonged cephalic process biangulate at apex, the angles subacute, their margins almost obliquely straight.

♀. Head broad, shorter than pronotum, prominently cleft between the apices of the central lobes, obliquely straight for about half the length from eyes, and then obliquely truncate to apex.

Long. ♂ 18, ♀ 11½ mm.; max. lat., ♂ 10, ♀ 9 mm.

Hab. British Nyasaland; Zomba (K. I. Cameron).

Allied to the West African *S. haasi*, Montand., from which it differs by the shorter cephalic process in the ♂, with its apex not concave, but angulate; lateral margins of pronotum less angulately produced, &c.

DIPLOXYS WATERBERGENSIS, sp. n.

Head ochraceous, central area brownish and punctate, lateral margins impunctate, extreme edge fuscous; antennæ reddish ochraceous, fourth and fifth joints black, base of fourth joint reddish ochraceous; pronotum ochraceous, very coarsely punctate, anterior marginal area more finely punctate, lateral angles acutely and laterally produced somewhat reddish, their apices black; scutellum ochraceous, basal area and central margins coarsely blackly punctate,

an elongate ochraceous levigate spot in each basal angle, a very small black spot at apex; corium ochraceous blackly punctate, basal lateral margins levigate ochraceous; connexivum ochraceous, apical angles black; membrane fuliginous; body beneath and legs ochraceous, body darkly punctate, a fasciate series of dark punctures on each lateral area of the abdomen, stigmata black.

Long. 10 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 6 mm.

Hab. Transvaal; Waterberg Distr. (Pret. Mus. and Coll. Dist.).

Allied to *D. thoracica*, Dist., but differing by the straight, not forwardly directed pronotal angles, the impunctate apical area of the scutellum, &c.

FAMILY COREIDÆ.

HOMEOCERUS DELAGOÆ, sp. n.

Ochraceous; antennæ brownish ochraceous; base of pronotum, the scutellum and corium obscurely greenish; membrane bronzy; tarsi brown; antennæ moderately thickened, first joint stoutest and almost as long as the second, third a little longer than the fourth; head and pronotum obscurely punctate, the last with its basal area more distinctly punctate, the lateral angles prominently and somewhat acutely produced; scutellum punctate with a distinct fovea near each basal angle; corium thickly punctate, its lateral margin impunctate and a little paler in hue; sternum very coarsely punctate, abdomen finely punctate; stigmata piceous; rostrum not reaching the intermediate coxæ.

Long. ♀ 20 mm.; exp. pronot. angl. 7 mm.

Hab. Delagoa Bay (Junod).

EUTHETUS PALLESCENS, sp. n.

Body above pale brownish ochraceous; pronotum with a distinct central darker longitudinal line; apex of scutellum ochraceous; corium with a distinct cell near inner angle; body beneath black; lateral margins of head beneath reddish ochraceous; posterior angles of prosternum brownish; intermediate and posterior coxæ, posterior margins of metasternum, lateral abdominal spots, and an oblique spot on third abdominal segment, luteous; antennæ piceous, bases of second, third, and fourth joints ochraceous; legs brownish; femora with a pale subapical annulation.

Long. 10 mm.

Hab. Mozambique: Rikatla (Junod).

FAMILY REDUVIIDÆ.

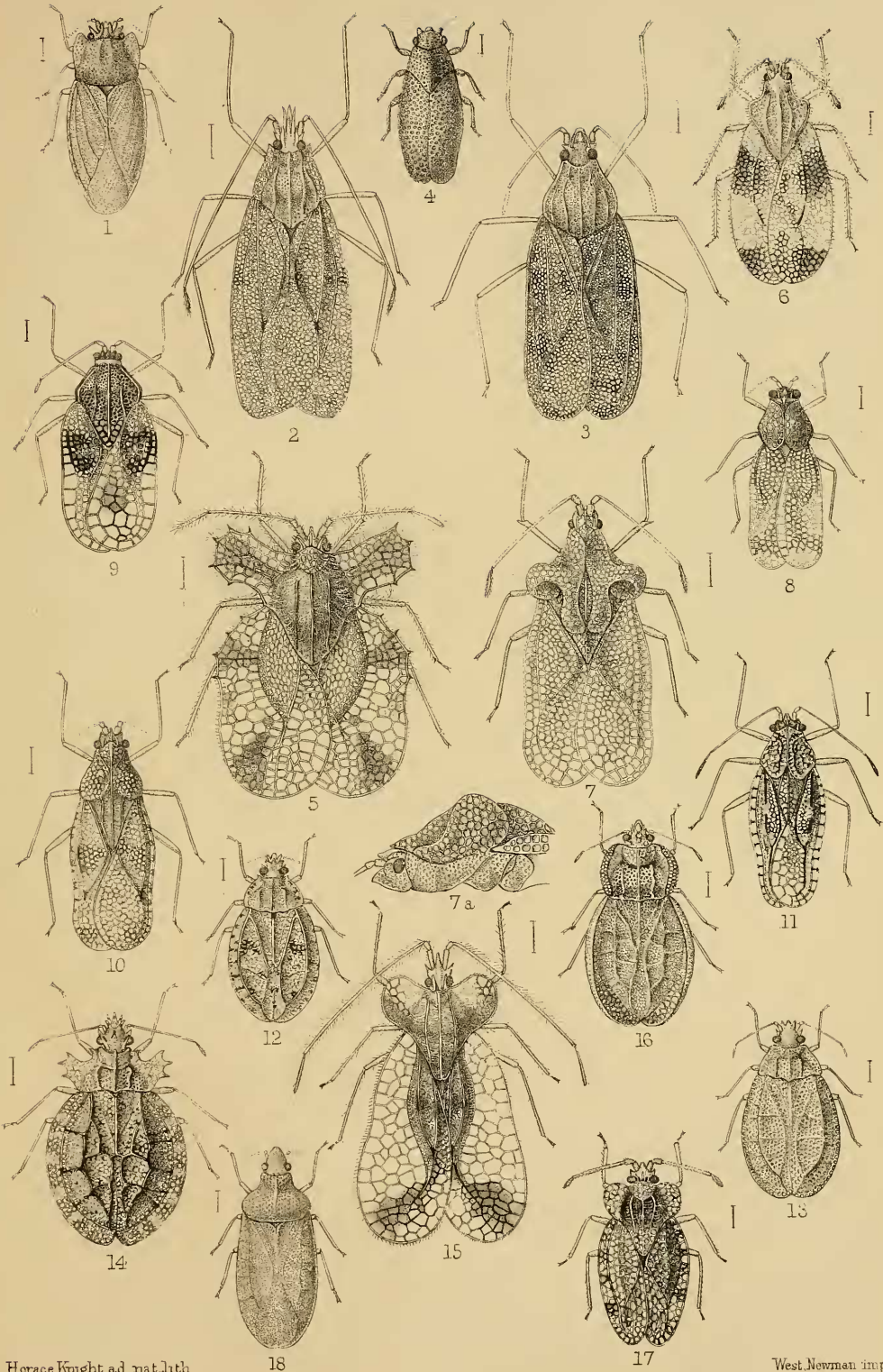
CALLILESTES BICOLOR, sp. n.

Black ; base of head, pronotum, scutellum, basal and apical angles of corium, body beneath and legs sanguineous ; tarsi, and apices of intermediate and posterior tibiæ, black ; membrane with the margins pale fuliginous.

Var. Central sulcation to pronotum, black. Femora strongly nodulose ; corium thickly, finely, but obsoletely punctate ; scutellum carinately elevated, distinctly foveate near base.

Long. incl. membr. 14 mm.

Hab. Transvaal ; Pienaars River (W. L. D.) ; Mashonaland ; Umfuli River (G. A. K. Marshall).



Herace Knight ad nat lith

West Newman imp